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CUBA GASPS

While the United States Grasps--
Bishop Candler's Plea for the Island.

Bishop Warren A. Candler thus writes for the Atlanta Journal from Cienfuegos, Cuba:

If the well nigh unanimous judgment of all intelligent observers in the island may be accepted as correct, the situation in Cuba urgently requires immediate relief by the reduction of the duties now imposed on Cuban products imported into the United States. If there is anybody who dissents from this view I have not met him since coming here, although I have talked with men of all classes, foreign and native, from Havana to Cienfuegos.

The condition of congestion and stagnation may be inferred from a single statement which is taken from a local newspaper in Havana, and which is doubtless exact. This journal declares that there are now 250,000 bags of sugar in the warehouses of Havana, as against 83,000 at the same time last year, and that at that port the exports to date amount to no more than 43,000 bags. The tobacco interest suffers similarly, but perhaps not altogether as badly. Some claim that it suffers even worse than the sugar interest.

A protective tariff at its best is an expression of national selfishness and commercial cowardice, but in this case, when all the history of our relation to Cuba is taken into account, it does not fall short of being positively infamous.

We forced upon Cuba our demand that the United States should exercise supervision of matters with other powers. Of course this was done not alone for the purpose of safeguarding ourselves against possible insurrections from without; we had an eye on commercial treaties as well. Now, with this power of supervision in our hands, we hinder Cuba's trade with others while with our tariff laws we almost forbid trade with ourselves. The case of the dog in the manger is scarcely as bad as this, for he did get a bed from the straw he could not eat. We get nothing from folly and meanness—not a straw. When General Weyler adopted his policy of reconcentration in Cuba all America burned with indignation. But the tendency of our tariff on Cuban products is to make the whole island a camp of reconcentrados. With this congestion of products brought to port by our prohibitory duties we make the planting of cane and tobacco unprofitable and impossible, and while thus running the agriculturist we overthrow the bankers who have made advances on the crops already.

Our policy if persisted in, therefore, must inevitably blast both urban and rural prosperity. And this we do for a people on behalf of whose liberty we went to war, offering up for their liberation a sacrifice of precious lives and immense treasure. Will we allow that chapter of our national history, which for a time seemed like a chapter of international chivalry, to be dimmed by the continuance of a policy as cruel to the Cubans as it is discreditable to us?

Multitudes have been indignant at the attempts made to blacken the records of gallant men of the navy. Will we allow the honor of the whole nation to be stained in order to gratify Mr. Oxnard and his associates? Our assurances have been given to mankind that our motives in our intervention in Cuba were unselfish impulses of humanity; shall these professions be belied on the first temptation, and that too on a temptation so small?

Here is a little island having a smaller area than that of Georgia by 10,000 square miles and having a less population than Georgia by above 500,000 souls. Only four of the six provinces produce sugar or tobacco in any considerable quantity. Now is it not ridiculous for the entire sugar and tobacco interests of a great country to fall into paroxysms of fear because four little provinces of one little island are granted a

fair chance to sell their products in the United States?

And the matter will appear still more ridiculous when it is remembered that we do not produce in the United States more than a fraction—a very vulgar fraction—of the sugar which the country consumes. This means that our protective tariff lays tribute upon all the people of the United States and at the same time deals Cuba a staggering blow—all in the interest of a small number of people engaged in the sugar business—mostly in the beet sugar business. Mr. Dooley's proposal of the beet as our national flower is amply justified by this extraordinary partiality which we manifest for its producers. If this partiality is to be perpetuated the proposal of Mr. Dooley should be adopted forthwith. But Mr. Oxnard seems to have misgivings about the permanence of our fondness and makes hay while the sun shines. A press dispatch from New York printed in one of the Havana papers informs the Cubans "that it has become known here that Mr. Oxnard, the president of the Beet Growers' association, has just closed contracts for the supply of beet sugar which extend over the next five years." This is the way this infant industry takes care of itself while bawling for pap from the public purse. When it gets grown there is no saying what it will dare propose. Now it would strangle Cuba; then perhaps it will undertake to choke the western world.

Of course this economic question affects every other issue in Cuba. Educational, social, moral and religious interests must all be influenced when the very necessities of life by which the people are saved from perishing are threatened.

ment above \$2,000,000 are annually spent on public education. When Cuba's own government is set up it will be difficult to maintain the schools now in existence even under the most favorable conditions. But if the present tariff rates are to be maintained by our government these schools must die outright for lack of funds to sustain them. Is the light of intelligence to be extinguished that the profits of the growers of beets may be increased? Is this a proposal of civilized men or of barbarians? The pirates of the sea could hardly have done worse by the crafts which they overhauled.

This language may seem strong; but it is not stronger than the case demands as I see it revealed before my eyes here in Cienfuegos—Cuba's great southern sugar port. The protectionists seem to have put both mercy and justice behind them. They seem to have no heart for anything but gold. Brutal covetousness calls for vigorous treatment; soft words do not suit the case.

While these men grasp, Cuba gasps.
W. A. Candler.
Cienfuegos, Cuba.

For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by all druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Why Easter is a "Movable" Feast.

During all of March the sun is coming farther north. About the twentieth it shines directly on the Equator, and the day is just as long as the night. The time of the old Jewish Passover and hence of our Easter, depends on this date. This latter always comes on the Sunday following the first full moon after the sun crosses the line. This accounts for its being so "movable" a feast.—March Ladies Home Journal.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No Cure, No Pay. Price 50c.

Interesting Exhibits.

Director Averill, of the Charleston Exposition, in an interview with a reporter of The State in regard to exhibits for the children to see during school week, gave out the following:

The exhibits that should be seen and studied by the visiting schools are very numerous, and when asked to name the Colonel Averill said it would be impossible for him to do so, but would give a few of the principal ones and their location.

In the gallery of the cotton palace is located the education exhibit. These are the same as were highly commented on at the Pan-American and consisted of school work and school exhibits of all descriptions.

PHILIPPINE EXHIBITS.

At the western end of the cotton palace occupying over 5,000 square feet of floor space is to be seen the exhibits collected by the Smithsonian Institute and National Museum, in our new possessions, collected for the express purpose of use at expositions, to enable the people of the country to see what are the possibilities of those islands. Space will not allow of details. "I can only say to all teachers conducting their schools through the exposition, see these exhibits."

EXHIBITS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

They are all instructive and should not be lightly passed over. The war, navy, postoffice, agriculture, are in the colonnades east of, but adjoining the cotton palace, and the treasury, State, Smithsonian, National museum and interior departments in the colonnade west of the cotton palace.

The Fisheries building is on the river front, and is one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds. Not only is it attractive but it is instructive in many ways to all classes of students.

THE WEST INDIAN BUILDING

should also be visited. Here are to be seen the exhibits of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Many of them will be found instructive to the students as well as the teacher.

IN THE S. C. BUILDING

will be found the exhibits of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind institute, Converse college, Wintthrop and Clemson, the Insane asylum, South Carolina college and the South Carolina Military academy. All will repay a careful examination.

IN THE COMMERCE BUILDING

the visiting teachers and students will find many exhibits that they will stop and examine, among them I would name that of the Alaska Packing company, where can be seen the methods of conducting the great salmon fisheries and canning establishments of that section of our country. The exhibit of the great packing house of Libby, McNeil & Libby of Chicago in the centre of the building will repay a careful inspection, as will also many others.

MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING

will be seen, in the opinion of many, a collection of exhibits never before excelled in the mineral line, as well as in some others. Examine them all, but of special interest to some will be the exhibit of the Standard Oil company, particularly that portion of it showing the oil producing sections of Pennsylvania.

After finishing this building the teacher should lead the school over the bridge to the

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

Here will be found some exhibits of interest to the boys. Passing through the

TRANSPORTATION BUILDING

a stop should be made at the raised map of Nicaragua. Here is an object lesson that should be considered by all educational interests, as the projected canal now being considered by our government is fully outlined and on a large scale.

Passing out of this building at the west end you enter next the Fisheries building, to which reference has already been made.

Leaving the south door the next visit would be to the BUILDING.

The work art herein contained cannot be of interest to many. Leaving here go next to the

WOMAN BUILDING

and visit a room and booth. You will be then repaid for all the time you spend here. The woman of South Carolina have done work well. When you have p it all in ask to be shown the Philadelphia building. Visit it with uncovered heads vie old Liberty Bell. The test in charge should not slight

THE MIDWAY.

With one two exceptions the shows to be visited. They will be found instructive in many ways

OUR SCHOOLS.

Col. Arill says that quite a number colleges and schools have had dates for visiting the exposition and have secured quarters. He called on State Superintendent McMahan yesterday to discuss the general movement of the schools throughout the state to the exposition. Superintendent McMahan was, however, out of the city. He will all on Superintendent Drehep the city schools at his office today and aid him in any way possible in carrying them to the exposition.—The State.

Who you wake up with a bad taste in your mouth you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, improve your appetite and make you feel like a new man. They are easy to take, being sugar coated and pleasant in effect. For sale by McMaster Co.

STATE DAY.

South Carolina Day at the Exposition, March 3, 1902.

South Carolina Day at the Exposition, Thursday, March 20th. Some reasons why the people of the State should visit the Exposition on that day.

First:—A South Carolina Exposition, which the State and the people are vitally interested, as it pleases to the people of the country at large for the first time the great possibilities of South Carolina both as a manufacturing and agricultural State.

Second:—The State has a building at the Exposition, in which are exhibited the industries and resources of South Carolina. Many of our people do not realize the magnitude of possibilities that are within our borders. Go then and see them—you will profit by the trip in many ways.

Third:—In the cotton palace, commerce, minerals and forestry, machinery and electricity, and West Indian buildings will be seen many exhibits that will justify the trip.

Fourth:—To those who have never seen the Exposition exhibits of the United States Government, seeing them alone is worth more than the cost of the trip.

Fifth:—The exhibits in the woman's building will be of interest to every woman in South Carolina—the display is far superior to the woman's work at any other exposition.

Sixth:—When you have seen all the Exposition of interest, the midway offers its attractions where you can spend as much time in pleasure as you desire.

Seventh:—The people of Charleston desire you to see the Exposition, to see from your own observation that they projected the Exposition in your interest, as well as theirs, and that we should be again united as one people.

Eighth:—The railroad rates are very low, and accommodations for all can be secured in Charleston at reasonable rates.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Southern Railway Excursions.

On account of Southern Baptist Convention, Asheville, N. C., May 8-15, 1902, Southern Railway announces rates of one first-class fare for the round trip from all points on its lines to Asheville and return. Dates of sale May 6 to 10, inclusive, final limit May 21, 1902, except that by deposit of tickets with joint agent at Asheville on or before May 15th, and payment of fee of fifty cents, an extension to not later than June 2, 1902, may be obtained.

On account of annual meeting General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Miss., May 14-27, 1902, Southern Railway announces rate of one first-class fare for the round trip to Jackson, Miss., and return, from all points; tickets will be sold May 12, 13, and 14, with final limit May 30, 1902. The Southern Railway in connection with the Q. & C., via Birmingham, is most direct route to Jackson.

On account of annual meeting of Southern Educational Association, Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1-4, 1902, Southern Railway announces rate one first-class fare for the round trip, plus \$2.00 membership fee, to Chattanooga, inclusive, from all points. Dates of sale June 27 to July 1st, inclusive, with final limit to July 6, 1902, except that by deposit of tickets with joint agent on or before July 6th and payment of fee of fifty cents an extension of not later than September 10th may be obtained. Persons living at unimportant points should notify agent of date in advance on which they wish to leave so that he can provide proper tickets for them.

On account of Confederate Veterans' Reunion, Dallas, Texas, April 22-25, 1902, Southern Railway announces very low rates for the occasion. Tickets will be sold April 18th, 19th and 20th, with final date May 2nd. By depositing ticket (in person) with joint agent at Dallas on or before April 30th, and payment of fee of fifty cents at the time of deposit, an extension of the final limit to leave Dallas not later than May 15th, may be secured. The rates for this occasion are the lowest rates ever afforded to Texas.

The Southern Railway affords quickest lines and best service. For information apply to any agent of the Southern Railway or connecting lines.

Lockjaw from Cobwebs.

Cobwebs put on a cut lately gave a woman lockjaw. Millions know that the best thing to put on a cut is Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the infallible healer of Wounds, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Eruptions, Burns, Scalds and Piles. It cures or no pay. Only 25c at McMaster Co.'s drug store.

THE ROAD LAW.

Some of its Provisions--Number of Days From Three to Eight--Commutation Fee Only One Dollar.

Newberry Observer.

The Observer mentioned last week that the road commutation tax is only one dollar, and that this year it can be paid any time up to the 31st instant; after this year it must be paid by the 1st of March.

Other provisions of the bill may be given—the entire bill is much too long to copy.

Section 1 provides that the supervisor and commissioners shall have charge of the roads and bridges; that costing between \$10 and \$100 must be let out by contract, previous notice of which shall be posted in three places; that bridges costing over \$100 must be let out by contract after notice in a newspaper.

Section 5 provides that the roads shall be not less than 16 feet wide.

Sec. 6 fixes the ages of those liable to road duty between 18 and 50. Those exempt are ministers in charge of congregations, school trustees, students of colleges and schools, men who served in the Civil war—they would be exempt anyhow on the score of age. The number of days for work is fixed at not less than three nor more than eight.

In other particulars the law is about the same as formerly.

Royal Baking Powder

Most healthful
leavener in
the world.
Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

How Gen. Jenkins Was Killed.

Gen. Micah Jenkins was killed by our own men at the Wilderness on the 6th day of May, 1864, not far from where Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded after the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863. Gen. Longstreet was badly wounded by the volley that killed Jenkins, which was fired through mistake at the Twelfth Virginia regiment by their comrades of Mahone's brigade. The troops were moving down the Plank road at a critical moment of the battle, Jenkins' brigade by the road and Kershaw's division alongside. Gen. Longstreet rode at the head of the column, accompanied by Jenkins and Kershaw, and after discussing the proposed disposition of their troops for reopening battle, Jenkins rode close to Longstreet, and said: "I have a fair despair of my horse, but am now relieved, and feel assured that we will put the enemy back across the Rapidan before night." These were the last words he ever spoke. The Twelfth Virginia had been in advance, and was returning to its place across the Plank road when the other regiments of the brigade opened fire, believing it was an advance of the enemy. The Virginians threw themselves to the ground in order to let the fire pass over them, when the group of officers rode into the line of fire, and Jenkins fell mortally wounded. Longstreet was struck with a minié ball, which passed through his throat and right shoulder. Capt. Alfred Doby, of Kershaw's staff, and an orderly named Bowen were killed instantly.

These facts are stated because so many errors have been published recently in regard to Gen. Jenkins, growing out of the prominence given to his son in an incident due to the unfortunate conduct of others. Gen. Jenkins held the rank of brigadier general, which he received for gallant and meritorious conduct at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frazier's Farm in 1862. Jenkins' brigade was in the act of returning the fire from a supposed enemy, when Kershaw's clear voice rang out, "Friends," their arms were recovered, without a shot in return, and the men threw themselves down on their faces.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Could Not Breathe.

Coughs, colds, croup, grip, bronchitis, other throat and lung troubles are quickly cured by One Minute Cough Cure. One Minute Cough Cure is not a mere expectorant, which gives only temporary relief. It softens and liquefies the mucous, draws out the inflammation and removes the cause of the disease. Absolutely safe. Acts at once. "One Minute Cough Cure will do all that is claimed for it," says Justice of the Peace J. Q. Hood, Crosby, Miss. "My wife could not get her breath and was relieved by the first dose. It has been a benefit to all my family." McMaster Co.

Nell—"She talks incessantly."
Belle—"Oh, that's only to keep people from finding out how little she has to say."

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.